

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1051.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

[VOLUME XVII.]

THE sale of the tract of land in Surry county, about eight miles below Cabin Point on James River, which was advertised in this paper, to take place on the 15th of September last, under a decree of the court of the said county, having been prevented by the inability of the commissioners to attend, the said

Tract of Land, WILL BE SOLD.

At public sale, at the court house of the said county, on Tuesday the twenty third day of this present month (November) if fair, otherwise, the next fair day. It contains by estimation 590 acres; is known by the name of Selby, and is the property of Mr. Richard Yarborough. A credit of nine months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond to carry interest from the date thereof, and approved security.

The Commissioners.
November 1, 1862. [65]

By the several late Arrivals,
Wm. Mackenzie & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1862. [50]

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supplied generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family house, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to flow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniences for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the land, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 3, called October 3, 1862.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING near Halifax Court-house, (Virg.) containing between 600 and 1000 acres. It lies on the main road leading from Petersburg and Richmond up into the back parts of Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia, and is elegantly situated for a stand for a merchant or tavern keeper. The soil of the land is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat and every other article of profitable use for the farmer or planter. Terms shall be made extremely low to any person disposed to purchase and able to pay a considerable part of the purchase money down. If preferred by the purchaser, a considerable part of the purchase money will be taken in likely negroes, at a liberal price.—Two very convenient tracts might be made in a division of the whole tract, if by doing so it would add to the convenience of a purchaser. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. **MATHEW SIMS.**
October 25, 1862.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumphrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. Patrick Hendren to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
Alexandria.
CHARLES CARTER,
Shirley.

October 18th, 1862. [118 Dec.]

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Rev. Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1862. 11.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William McCraw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William McCraw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.
October 10, 1862. 11

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of **DANIEL MORGAN**
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.
Richmond Oct. 7, 1862. 1191 N

FOR SALE, Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmardo & Filher.

Richmond, October 21, 1862. 82w

Willis & Laurence H. Willis,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any **PRODUCE ON STORAGE** on the usual terms. They will also, if required, dispose of produce as may be directed, and do business generally on commission.
October 14, 1862. 4W

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
FOR the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.
Richmond, October 12, 1862. 2ms

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,
At Amherst court house, by public auction, for ready money, on the third Monday in December next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Rees, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old:

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in September last, and the sale postponed, as only one of the commissioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners

The sale of the above property was, by mistake, advertised in several numbers of this paper to take place on the 21st of Nov. next. The sale will be (as above) on the 3d Monday in December next.

FOR GLASGOW,

The British Ship

JANIE,
JOHN COWAN, Master,
NOW at Clay-Point and will sail in ten days, for passage only, (having good accommodations) apply to Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, Richmond, the Captain on board, or James and John Dulong, Petersburg, 29th October, 1862. 2W

Eagle-Tavern

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit. His Stables are well furnished with HORSES, and a careful Oiler.
May 27, 1862.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day labding, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.
Richmond, 2d Nov. 1862. [11]

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE,
Manchester, Sept. 17, 1862. (24wtf)

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. Benjamin Temple, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouse, and twenty-four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not superior to any tract in the county. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, with out houses, good peach and apple orchards. There is also attached to the land an excellent two story store-house, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 bushels of wheat sown on the plantation. The terms of sale will be twelve months' credit for one half the purchase money, and two years' credit for the other half. Bonds and approved security will be required, with a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment. Possession will be given by the first of January.

Will be sold at the same time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork.

W. TEMPLE.
November 8th, 1862. 12wtdf.

Run-away

FROM my Quarter near the Fluvanna River, about nine miles above Lynchburg, in Bedford county, a Negro Man, aged about 20 years; he is short in stature, and rather bulky for his height; yellow complexion, large bold looking eyes, though somewhat of a pleasing countenance; his visage is rather thin; he went off clothed as working Negroes generally are—His name is **KEMP**. Adequate satisfaction will be made the person who returns him to me, or contrives so that I get him again.

HENRY L. DAVIS.
October 29, 1862. 3W.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suited the approaching season;
7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,
Remarkably cheap.
Richmond, October 28, 1862. (2ms)

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable he may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two boys and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been in Goosechland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that State. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, Sen.
Nov. 4, 1862.

NEWYORK, November 1.

Capt. Noble, of the brig Friends Adventure, who arrived here on Saturday in 17 days from Cape Francois, informs us that in the night of the 8th October, a party of the negroes of St. Domingo took forcible possession of Port-de-Paix, and it is expected have massacred most of its inhabitants. Two boats full of people who had fled, arrived at the Cape, some of them mortally wounded.

On the 10th, the admiral sent a frigate and a sloop-of-war, with troops, to endeavor to retake it; with what success, Capt. Noble could not learn, as he failed on the 11th. At his departure he heard very heavy cannonading off Port-de-Paix. On the 22d, in lat. 32, 46 N. long. 72, 52, W. spoke a ship from England, bound to New-Providance, with hoops, very much disabled, having carried away her main top-mast and main yard, and split all her sails to pieces.

The following article is translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the Official Gazette of St. Domingo. It contains some regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and, we presume, will be interesting to many of our readers.]

The General in Chief, considering that the citizens who possess landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly interested in the observance of order, owe to their country and to themselves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquility and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profession which absorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military service, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, orders as follows:

There shall be formed at the Cape a national guard composed of a company of Grenadiers, a company of Chasseurs, eight companies of Fusiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of Dragoons.

The commandant of the place shall cause a list to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that list shall be comprized the following denomination, of citizens of all colours from the age of 16 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at least, or a house at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.
2. A merchant.
3. A retailer, paying house rent of at least 500 francs a year.
4. The Principal of a work-shop. Journeymen who are necessitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the National Guard.

The above mentioned list is to be closed on the 24th of September, and immediately laid before the general in chief.

The chief of battalion Fozzard, is named commandant of the national guard at the Cape. After the formation of the national guard and of the review made of it by the General in Chief, every individual not belonging thereto, and at whose house there shall be found arms or ammunition, shall suffer death.

The National Guard shall not furnish for the ordinary service more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary cases it shall be entirely at the disposal of the Commandant of the place. In such cases the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no case be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This arrete is common to all the towns and parishes wherever the generals or divisions commandants shall judge it expedient to apply the same.

At the Cape and at Port-au-Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, and adjutants of the

National Guard shall have a right to receive pay or rations. The General-in-Chief will grant honorable rewards to the citizens of the nation, a guard who shall have distinguished themselves by good service or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be displaced from the territory of their command. In case of invasion by the enemy they shall unite with the militia armed force. When tranquility prevails, they shall only be subjected to the service of inspection.

November 2.

In a Glasgow paper of the 17th September, received at this office, we find copied from the London Gazette of the 12th the following:

Notice to claimants under the convention with the United States of America.

Whereas by the first article of the convention concluded at London, on the 8th day of January 18th, between his Majesty and the United States of America, the said United States, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which they might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Majesty and the said United States, (which sixth article was, by the said convention, declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same ought to relate to the execution of the seventh article of the said treaty) engaged to pay, and his Majesty agreed to accept, for the use of the persons described in the sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the city of Washington, in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds each, and to such person and persons as should be authorized by his Majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years, next following the ratification of the said convention, the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the 3d day of September, 1783, between his Majesty and the United States, was, so far as respected its future operation, recognized and confirmed, so far as that the creditors therein described should therefore meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, including money, of their bona fide debts.

All persons claiming the benefit of the said first article of the said convention, are hereby required to lodge without delay their several claims in writing, duly subscribed by their respective claimants or their agents, with James William Hay, Esq., at the office No. 7, Great Marlborough Street—and that they therein specially set forth:

1st. Their national character entitling them to claim as his Majesty's subjects; 2dly. The nature and origin of their several debts and demands, and the total amount thereof, principal and interest, reduced to sterling money (the interest being separately stated and distinguished from the principal) with a reference to schedules annexed; the said schedules to contain lists or accounts of the particular debts, the name of the debtors, and their situations and circumstances, so far as the same can be stated, at and subsequent to the conclusion of the peace between his Majesty and the United States; 3dly. Whether the claimants have at any time proceeded, or are now proceeding at law in America, for recovering payment of the said debts; and if not, why they have not so proceeded, or are not so proceeding at law? And 4thly, the evidence, written or parol, which they are ready or undertake to bring forward in support of their several statements and demands. And all claimants who do not reside in London, or the immediate neighborhood thereof, are required to appoint agents there residing; and at the time of lodging their claims, to give notice of the names and places of abode of their said agents at the said office.

Further it is hereby required, that all relative or incidental representations, statements, and applications shall be made in writing, shall be duly signed by the claimants or their agents, and lodged at the office, where all necessary inquiries respecting the above matter, and the proceedings therein, may be made, and there only. Office, No. 7, Great Marlborough Street, Sept. 11, 1802.

and lodged at the office, where all necessary inquiries respecting the above matter, and the proceedings therein, may be made, and there only.

Office, No. 7, Great Marlborough Street, Sept. 11, 1802.

[We have discovered by the papers from Rhode Island, that there has been some warm work between Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, and Mr. Elery one of the Senators of the United States from that State. The investigations lead us to conclude, that Mr. Elery has attempted to impose upon the public some anonymous letters, as to produce a belief, that they had been written by Mr. Rutledge. A chain of circumstances which are well connected have ascertained that they were forgeries, and as we do not mean to preface into a situation of such high accusation and hostility with any body, we shall not say, (whatever we may believe) by whom they were forged—it will be a very easy thing for any man who may think himself alluded to, to extricate himself, if innocent, from the suspicion. Mr. Elery is one of Mr. Jefferson's friends. The president appears to have had very bad luck in his selections—his next men desert him and fools in their excessive zeal, betray him, either by their denials, or by the new measures which they adopt to promote the democratic cause.

This affair in Rhode Island is too much out of our way to go broadly into the merits; though we do not expect that the prominent sinners will escape the public chastisement which they so greatly merit, or be able, when sober reason shall find a resting place in their vicinity, to escape such denigration as ought to be inevitable consequences of such misdeeds.]

NEWPORT, SEPTEMBER 21.

The following is offered to the public in this gazette, from the uncertainty of its obtaining a place in the Rhode Island Republican, the editor of which, upon being called upon for that purpose, would only give the evasive and unsatisfactory answer that he must first be satisfied of its not containing anything indecent or improper.

Mr. Farnsworth, The publicity which you have given to certain ridiculous and contemptible compositions, under the title of "Rutledge's letters," and the malicious and unprovoked attack which you have permitted to be made upon me, by name, in your gazette, entitle me I think, to demand a place in it for the enclosed documents. They are the depositions, of every person in this place known to be in the habits of correspondence with me, or supposed to be well acquainted with my hand writing; by every one of whom it has been unequivocally declared that the original letters, produced to them in the presence of the sheriff, were not written by me. Altho' a consciousness of the rectitude of my conduct, and a confidence in the justice of the public, might render any additional proofs of my innocence unnecessary, yet, the respect which I feel for the opinions of my fellow-citizens, (to merit whose esteem will ever be my highest ambition) has induced me to obtain the deposition of the unoffending individual, whose name has been used on this occasion, probably because his ignorance of our language, and of the true state of our politics, would afford a greater facility of procuring from him the evidences of a forged correspondence which he might not understand, and about which he would be indifferent. This affidavit, which may be seen at the office of B. Hazard, Esq., states that the waters of the first of the two answers there, in referred to, at the time of its delivery was so wet, and so evidently of recent infection, as to cause immediate suspicions of the letters having been fabricated in this town; that it was accordingly returned to the Post-Office, with a complaint of imposition, and a demand of restoration of the postage, which demands was immediately and readily complied with by the Post-Master, although the letter had been already opened, and read in a place other than the Post-Office. It further states, that a certain Senator of the United States, from this State, kindly and voluntarily, charged himself with the letter, for the purpose of comparing it with certain letters from the President then in his possession, and of detecting the imposition. It also states, that the same Senator predicted the arrival of other letters from the same quarter, and by the same hand; that he asked and obtained permission to take up at the Post-Office such letters when they should arrive; that he afterwards acknowledged having taken up a second letter, and that the said Senator had declared, on the 18th inst. he had delivered the said two letters to the President in person. I have also obtained a certificate from a respectable citizen of this town corroborating the fact of the letter, said to have been from the President, having at the time of its delivery a wet water, evidently of recent infection. These documents are lodged, Mr. Printer, at the office of B. Hazard, Esq., notary public in this town, where they are offered for the inspection of your correspondent and of your other readers, even without the attendance of the sheriff. I shall not offer any animadversion at present upon this most extraordinary fabrication, or the singular circumstance of the arrival of the second letter having been predicted. It is no common good fortune, Mr. Printer, to detect calumny, which walking in darkness spreads contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot

avoid," and to detect the calumniator. In my situation, and under present circumstances to effect more would be impossible—to attempt it, unless I cannot hope for honorable satisfaction from a foul fiend, whose prey is innocence and whose sport is ruin, and I must conclude by declaring that the insinuation of your correspondent, respecting me in your said gazette, is a malicious and infamous calumny, and that he is a scoundrel and a liar.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

To the printer of the Rhode Island Republican.

Having corresponded with the Hon. John Rutledge of South Carolina, and being well acquainted with his hand writing, I was induced to avail myself of the general invitation given last Saturday in a newspaper (called the "Rhode Island Republican") printed in this town by Oliver Farnsworth; and on my calling at Mr. Farnsworth's office he handed to me two letters, which he said were the originals of those he had just published, and of which Mr. Rutledge was the supposed writer; one of them dated in Newport, August 18, 1801, and signed "Nicholas Geffroy;" and the other dated in Newport, August 17th, 1802, and signed "Nica. Jeffroy." I saw the superscription of only one of them, which was to "the President of the United States, Washington." The cover of the other was not shown to me. I examined with attention both these letters, and carefully compared them with the superscription of a letter, and with several notes written by Mr. Rutledge, which I had for some time in my possession. And the result of this examination and comparison is, that I am decidedly of opinion, that the letters, dated and signed as I have above mentioned, were not written by the said John Rutledge.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN. Sworn to and subscribed in Newport, the 20th of Sept. 1802. Before me, BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

William Tew of Newport, being sworn declares, that he has had notes and billets from Mr. Rutledge upon business, and is well acquainted with his hand writing—that he has compared genuine specimens of Mr. Rutledge's writing with the originals of two letters published on the 18th inst. in the paper called the Rhode Island Republican under the title of "Rutledge's letters;" and is convinced that the letters were not written by Mr. Rutledge; and if said letters had been shown to him with the signatures of Mr. Rutledge to them, he should have suspected them to be forged.

Wm. TEW. Sworn to, the twentieth of Sep. A. D. 1802. (L. S.) Before me, BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

Personally appeared before me, Stephen T. Northam, who being duly sworn, depose that, having known Mr. Rutledge in Charleston, on his arrival here offered him his services; that he much business with him; that he received many written notes, orders and letters from him; knows his hand writing well; and does not think, that the letters shown by the printer, signed Nicholas Geffroy, and which he the deponent hath examined, were written by Mr. Rutledge.

S. T. NORTHAM.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Sworn to, the 20th of Sept. 1802.

(L. S.) Before me, BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

Personally appeared before me, William Littlefield of this State, who being duly sworn depose, that he has known Mr. Rutledge five years intimately; and often received letters and notes from him; that he thinks he knows his hand writing well; and believes the letters shown at the printing office, signed Jeffroy, were never written by Mr. Rutledge. When this deponent commanded at a garrison in Georgia, he there paid a sum of money to Mr. Rutledge, which he had collected from the soldiers of his company, for payment of articles they had bought when stationed in this town of Mr. Jeffroy and Mr. Bess; and took a receipt, promising to pay this money to Mr. Jeffroy and Mr. Bess. This receipt, which the deponent saw Mr. Rutledge write, is as dissimilar as can be to the hand writing of the letters in question; and the word Jeffroy, not in the least similar to their signatures. This receipt the deponent hath lodged at the office of Ben. Hazard, Esq.

WM. LITTLEFIELD.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Sworn to, the 20th of Sep. 1802.

(L. S.) Before me, BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Moses Seixas, Cashier of the Bank of Rhode Island, being sworn declares, that observing in the paper called the "Rhode Island Republican" of the 18th inst. two letters under the title of "Rutledge's letters" one signed "Nicholas Geffroy," and the other signed "Nica. Jeffroy," and being acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. John Rutledge, he was induced to call at the printing office, where the originals of the aforesaid letters were advertised to be seen; which being shown him, he examined said letters and compared them with specimens of Mr. Rutledge's hand writing, and is fully of opinion that the said letters were not written by the said John Rutledge; but that they appear to be an unsuccessful attempt to imitate his hand writing.

M. SEIXAS.

Sworn to the twentieth day of September, (L. S.) 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Jacob Read of Charleston, in the state of S. Carolina, now being at Newport, on oath, declares, that he hath known John Rutledge, Esq., from his early infancy—that he hath often seen him write, and seen his letters to others, and particularly during several years that the deponent served as a senator in the senate of the United States; and the said John Rutledge, as a member of the house of representatives, had frequent communications with him in writing, and conceives himself to be well acquainted with Mr. Rutledge's hand writing; that the deponent hath examined certain letters, produced on Saturday last, the 18th September inst. (and which have been published in the newspaper of that date, called the Rhode Island Republican) by Mr. Farnsworth as the originals of the letters published by him; and the deponent faith he does not believe such letters are of the hand writing of the said Rutledge.

JACOB READ.

Sworn to, the 20th of Sept. 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

Nathaniel Russell, of Charleston, Esq., being duly sworn, doth depose that he has been acquainted with Mr. Rutledge from his childhood; that for some years he has been in correspondence with him; that he has an accurate knowledge of his hand writing, and from being familiarly acquainted with it, he is convinced the originals of the letters published at Newport, in last Saturday's paper, signed Nicholas Geffroy and addressed to the president, were never written by Mr. Rutledge; that some words and letters in them bore some similitude to the hand writing of a letter wrote by Mr. Rutledge, which was shown at the printing office, but, in opinion of the deponent, the letters in question are by no means a good imitation of the letter shown at the printing office, and are very dissimilar to Mr. Rutledge's general manner of writing.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Briflet J. At Bristol, on this eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1802, personally came the within named Nathaniel Russell, and subscribed to the within deposition, and made solemn oath to the truth of the same.

Before me,

JOSEPH RAWSON, Just. Peace.

William Price of Charleston in the state of South Carolina, Esq., being duly sworn, declares that in consequence of a publication of two letters, this day made in the paper called the Rhode Island Republican, signed Nicholas Jeffroy, and addressed to the president of the United States, which letters were said (in said paper) not to be written by said Jeffroy, but by Mr. Rutledge, he the deponent called at the office of Oliver Farnsworth, printer of said paper, and compared said letters with writings of Mr. Rutledge which were genuine, and after an attentive examination he found said letters to be unlike the hand writing of Mr. Rutledge; and was convinced they were not written by him.

WILLIAM PRICE.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Sworn to, the 18th of Sept. 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

John Laddon Frazer, of St. Andrew's Parish, in the state of S. Carolina, and major Tobias Bowles, of Charleston, in the same state, being sworn, declare, that having seen two letters, published on the eighteenth inst. in the paper called the Rhode Island Republican, and having called at the office, where the originals of said letters, published under the title of "Rutledge's letters," were advertised to be seen, they compared said originals with specimens of the hand writing of Mr. Rutledge, and are convinced that said letters were not written by him.

JOHN LADDON FRAZER.

T. BOWLES.

Sworn to, the 20th Sept. 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

I Thomas Lowndes, of South Carolina, being duly sworn, make oath and say, that on Saturday the 18th inst. the Rhode Island Republican, edited by Oliver Farnsworth (printer to the state and of the laws of the United States) being put into my hands, containing two letters to the president of the United States, under the signature of Nicholas Jeffroy, and the publication of which letters was prefaced with the declaration of their being "Rutledge's letters." I went to the office of the said editor and law the original letters, and from my knowledge and long acquaintance with the hand writing of Mr. Rutledge, and also from a comparison of them with letters of Mr. Rutledge, which were there produced, I am enabled to state with confidence, that they were not written by him; but are on the contrary a poor imitation of his hand writing, and will, upon a slight examination, of any person accustomed to discriminate hand writing, be discovered to be a forgery. The superscription of one of the letters, is not only in a style of writing, unlike Mr. Rutledge's, but superior to what he ever wrote.

T. LOWNDES.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Sworn to, the 20th day of Sept. 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Cleland Kinlock being duly sworn maketh oath, that he is and has been, several years past, well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. John Rutledge; that he has examined the originals of two letters, published on the 18th inst. in the paper called the Rhode Island Republican, under the title of "Rutledge's letters;" and that he is firmly convinced, that the said two original letters were not written by the said John Rutledge.

CLELAND KINLOCK.

Sworn to, the 20th Sept. 1802. Before me,

BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

Personally appeared before me, John Rutledge of South Carolina, who being duly sworn, maketh oath, that the letters exhibited at Mr. Farnsworth's office, signed "Nicholas Geffroy," and "Nica. Jeffroy," were not written by him, nor had he any knowledge of them before reading them in the Rhode Island Republican of the 18th inst.

John Rutledge.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Sworn to, before me, Sept. 20th, 1802.

(L. S.) BEN. HAZARD, Dep. Sec'y & Pub. Not. ex off.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The Hon. John Rutledge.

This distinguished statesman, and worthy citizen, generally spends the summer months in this pleasant and salubrious town of Newport. Here, as in most places, are to be found a set of beings hostile in their principles and conduct to every thing estimable and dignified.—Mr. Rutledge has of course become the object of their calumnies.—The most low and cowardly efforts have been made with a view to implicate him in a transaction, which, both as a man of honor and a gentleman, he would despise. Men holding offices under Jefferson, have confirmed their baseness by joining in the artifice.

The most respectable inhabitants of Newport, knowing and fully appreciating the worth of their temporary fellow-resident, have with manly indignation, contributed all in their power to the detection and exposure of the villainous scheme. The odium of it has reverted on the heads of its authors. This transaction has occasioned the following tribute of respect, which is alike honorable to its object, as to those who have rendered it.

NEWPORT, October 26.

Left this town yesterday morning, in the brig Angerona, for Charleston, (S. C.) the Hon. John Rutledge, Esq., Cleland Kinlock, Esq., Mr. Haurui and Major Warley. A short time previous to the departure of Mr. Rutledge, the following address, was presented to him by a committee of respectable gentlemen: to which he returned the subjoined answer.

The very short period (a few hours only on the day of Mr. R's departure) in which this address was signed by upwards of one hundred citizens, evinces their ardor and sincerity in the sentiments to which they have subscribed. Had time permitted, very few of the inhabitants, would have refused to add their names to those of the very respectable gentlemen of all parties, who have signed this address, among whom are to be found some of the most venerable citizens of the town.

Newport, Rhode Island, Oct. 26th, 1802.

TO THE

Hon. John Rutledge, Esquire.

SIR,

We entertained too high a respect for your character; and have too much at heart, the honor of the town we live in, to hear of your approaching departure without expressing our regret; and assuring you how much we have been pained, that any thing should have occurred to make your residence here unpleasant, and to impress you with an ill opinion of those among whom you have resided.

Our feelings, with those of every virtuous citizen, have been shocked at the outrage, which some nameless and unknown individuals have attempted to commit upon your character. That you have condescended to refuse a charge, rendered incredible by its own absurdity and by your character, manifests a regard, highly flattering to the good opinion of the people of this town.

We had hoped our community was free from persons who could commit so ungenerous and unprovoked an attack upon a stranger to its society. This little society has heretofore been,

famed for a generous hospitality. That to sacred duty, hither to our boast, and even by slaves respected, should now for the first time, be violated:—that a gentleman, every where else honored and respected for his talents and his virtues, should here be treated with indignity, and even denied an undisturbed enjoyment of the benefits of our climate, is to us a subject of the deepest mortification. We cannot attempt to excuse or extenuate, in unpardonable a breach of the laws of hospitality; to gross a violation of the common rights of humanity. We can only, in common with the great body of our fellow citizens, who with us feel for the honor of this town, lament the evil and deprecate its consequences.

That you may ever continue to enjoy, what you so eminently deserve, the good opinion of all who revere integrity and talents, is for our most ardent and sincere wish.

William Vernon, David Olyphant, Frances Bunley, W. H. Vernon, A. Wigham, Wm. R. Robinson, Thomas Dennis, John Dennis, Stephen A. Winton, John A. Collins, John Reed, Jonathan Estlin, Samuel Elam, Wm. Miller, Robert Stevens, Caleb Coggeshall, Edward Estlin, John Archibald Cray, Stephen E. Northam, George Gibbs, Moses Seixas, Thomas G. Hazard, Robert Rogers, John Wood, Christopher Champlin, Freeman Mayberry, James Perry, John P. Mann, Benjamin Garder, John Straton, Benjamin Hazard, John Boars, Clement Meriam, William Tew, James Robinson, Thomas Townsend, Frederick Cray, Peleg Wood, jun., Daniel Sheldon, Jabez Donlon, Jonathan Bowen, William Eriar, Saunders Mabone, James Center, Samuel Almy, Daniel W. Barker, John Estlin, James Caboon, Stephen Caboon, William Caboon, George Champlin, Peter Boars, Clark Cook, John Boars, jun., James Taylor, Daniel Lyman, Walter Champlin, Christopher G. Champlin, Gold S. Silliam, John Baker, William Cozzens, Phineas Clarke, John C. Scott, Samuel Whitehead, Robert Robinson, John Banister, John Banister, jun., Wm. Crooke, Benjamin Cozzens, John Earl, jun., Wm. Wood, Christopher Rhodes, Andy Clarke, Henry Hudson, Samuel G. Hadton, William Hunter, Edward Thurston, Benjamin Church, Horace Senter, Wm. Shaw, George P. Hazard, Nathaniel Coggeshall, Wm. R. Wilder, George Trish, Peleg Anthony, Benjamin Ruggles, Edward Landers, Robert M. Ambrose, John Price, jun., Charles Eke, Nathan B. Miller, David Huntington, Thomas R. Gardner, John Hazard, jun., Stephen Debois, John G. Whitehead, Benjamin Reynolds, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Lopez, Joshua Lopez, William Patten, Thomas Goddard, Stephen Goddard, Edward Stanhope, John Frechody, Thomas Binley, John Townsend.

The above address has been handed to us. We sincerely unite in the sentiments of regret expressed for what we fully believe to be an unfounded abuse of a respectable stranger, and in those of esteem of his general character, and cordial wishes for his welfare.—But as it is expressed in a style which those of our religious profession scrupulously dissent from, we have declined signing the body of the address, though we take this method of testifying our approbation of the substance of it.

Thomas Robinson, David Williams, Job Shearman, Obediah Williams, Clarke Rodman, Giles Hoffer.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
I receive with great respect the flattering testimony of your friendship and politeness. It is the benevolent dispensation of Providence that every evil should be accompanied by some good; and the base and cowardly attack of an anonymous slanderer has been amply compensated to me by the assurances of your respect and esteem; these assurances, this pledge of your partiality and favor, are peculiarly gratifying to me, at a time when the calls of domestic interest, and of public duty, require my absence from my family, upon whom no less than upon myself an impression has been made by this act of kindness and attention to our feelings, which the effort of

any unworthy individual of your society never shall efface.

With the most unfeigned thanks for the honor you have been pleased to confer upon me—with my best and warmest wishes for the prosperity of the town of Newport, and my sincere assurances of the attachment and regard I entertain for you individually, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged,
and most obedient servant,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.
Newport, October 23, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

November 18, 1802.
Mathias Thomas, Charles Thomas, Murdock Thomas, and Abigail Thomas, P'ts.

James Jones and John Jones, D'fs.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first two to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place, and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, **THO. POLLARD,** D. C. H. C.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Ronald, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River; 1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;

1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chas. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseman,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. 4ds.

S A L E.

To be sold on Friday the 26th instant, at French-Hay in Hanover, the crops of Wheat, Corn and Fodder made on the place, with Stock of every kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, elegant and valuable. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required by **PETER NELSON.**

November 9th, 1802. 4t.

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by **GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,** On the Cross-street leading to Shocke Warehouse.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

NOTICE

In the matter of **Daniel Morgan**

A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the town of Falmouth, in the county of Stafford, and state of Virginia, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to assist to or dissent from the said assignees compounding, submitting to arbitration or otherwise agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs.

ROBERT BROOKE.

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1802. 3t.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1802.

THOMAS PAINE.

This infidel and friend of Mr. Jefferson's, it appears, has been arrested since his arrival in Baltimore, for a debt contracted when in indigent circumstances at Paris, and which he not only refused to pay before his departure from France, but denied his having received the sum for which he was arrested. The more we reflect upon this outcast of Europe, the more we are astonished at the behaviour of our president, who has counted his company and afforded him an asylum; the more we hear of this contemptible fugitive, and of his actions, the more we lament the misfortune of our country, which seems to be fast bending beneath his infidelity, and to be sinking by the folly of our rulers into the abyss of ignorance and wretchedness.

Not a year of Paine's life since he was a boy, has passed without being blotted by some crime or deed of an infamous nature. At the age of nineteen he went to London, where he spent two years in dissipation and debauchery; from thence he went to Dover, and there he seduced the affections of the daughter of a staymaker, and borrowed a sum of money from the father, under the pretence of marriage; but he never married the girl nor ever paid the money. At this place he commenced Methodist preacher; and soon after took to wife a Mary Lambert, a pretty girl of modest behaviour. But in less than two months after his marriage, he treated his wife with such wanton and brutal cruelty as obliged her to fly for protection to her former mistress. Having run in debt to one Ruther, an upholsterer, for household furniture, he absconded in the night, taking with him every thing valuable, and a quantity of stays, which were the property of a customer. At Mangle he sold his effects, and fled for London. What became of his wife, who let out along with him, no certain information has ever been obtained; whether she perished, like another Creusa, deserted by her husband; or whether she was driven from necessity to seek that living which the profligate hands of Paine could no longer afford her, is uncertain. Some say that she was received into an hospital, & is still living. Paine, after this, by some means obtained the office of an under-trapper in the excise, but his incorrect behaviour caused him to be dismissed eight months after. He then was employed as usher in a country school with a salary of twenty pounds per annum; but being disliked both by his master and his scholars, he was discharged at the end of the first quarter. He engaged afterwards in another school, with an inferior salary, but only remained for the same period. He was now desirous of taking orders, but he was unable to obtain a certificate of proper qualifications on account of his limited education. Unqualified for any learned profession, and too indolent to work at his original business of a staymaker, he rambled about for some time as a quack doctor, vending nostrums to old women and children; then commenced Methodist preacher a second time, and harangued in Moor Fields and in other populous places.

In 1774, he arrived in America, recommended to a wine merchant in Philadelphia, where he was engaged by Mr. Aiken, a bookseller, as a shopman, at a salary of twenty pounds a year. After this he published his Common Sense; joined the army, was made secretary to a committee of foreign affairs, from which he was dismissed for breach of trust. He then returned to England, from whence he was compelled to fly to save his neck at the close of 1792.

From that period until the arrival of Mr. Dawson in France, Paine led a life perhaps unparalleled for misery and infamy. Notwithstanding this, our envoy extraordinary, accompanied by General Kosciuszko, went to the house of Thomas Paine and delivered him a most affectionate letter from Mr. Jefferson, inviting him to return to America, and even offering him a national vessel for his passage.

What a proceeding for the chief magistrate of the United States! "What a spectacle, (exclaims a writer in the Baltimore Republican) the good man must weep; the patriot must feelingly mourn the foul blot the executive has given the American character. After such an admission of development of motives and principles, come what may, we can never be more surprised—yet do we rejoice that the mask is thrown aside, and executive feelings bared to the scoffers' joy, the christian's horror, and the patriot's unfeigned grief. We now know, painfully know, with what we are to contend. Plots of midnight complexion, sooner or later, are ever discovered."

Citizens of America! read the following letter of your president to the greatest infidel on earth, and blush for the feelings which dictated it.

"Mr. Dawson, who brings over the treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning. You will in general find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may

live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer." Accept the assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachment.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Mr. Jefferson here addresses to Paine, that he will send us returned to sentiments of former times. What sentiments can he mean? They cannot be republican sentiments, for Americans never deviated from them; nor will any person suppose Mr. Jefferson meant sentiments of aristocracy. The following sentence, however, explains Mr. Jefferson's meaning:—"In this it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living." What has Paine laboured in, since he went to France? In infidelity, to reduce mankind to a level with the brutes; the propagation of blasphemy, of licentiousness, of debauchery, and of drunkenness—By the sentiments of former times, our president could therefore have only alluded to the sentiments of the Indian or Savage, to those rude ideas entertained by men before the Creator was pleased to reveal that divine system, which inculcates every virtue, and leads us into the road of eternal happiness. The president proceeds—"That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer." Good God! could the greatest enemy of Mr. Jefferson, or the person who knows him best, have ever supposed that he would have ventured, or dared, to have uttered and committed to paper such a prayer? What opinion must other countries form of America, who would raise a man to the first office in their country, that would deliberately write to an infidel, wishing he would continue his useful labours, or in other words, praying, that he would use his utmost efforts to disseminate Deism, to vindicate drunkenness, and to set an example for every species of vice and debauchery.

Mr. Jefferson's letter to the barber, one of the members of the Columbian Illuminati, was exactly to the same purpose, although not so generally known, because the barber was not such a notorious character, or such a public character as Paine was pleased to call himself a gentleman at Baltimore.

These several letters of our president, with the countenance which he has uniformly given to infidels of every description, together with the farcical he has thrown at divine revelation in his Notes on Virginia, must certainly convince every candid person, that he possesses and cultivates tenets of a nature hostile to christianity, and that if he had it in his power, he would willingly extirpate and prohibit all kind of divine worship in this country.

In vindication of Mr. Jefferson and Thomas Paine, the Deists and Jacobins bring forward General Washington as one of the supporters of Paine. By the same species of argument, they might attempt a vindication of the traitor Arnold, for Washington always was the greatest friend of Arnold's until he discovered his knavery; in like manner, he was a friend of Paine's until he discovered him to be an unprincipled wretch. General Washington never spoke of Paine but with the greatest abhorrence, after he heard of his Age of Reason; say, he used to assert that Paine was a disgrace to any country or set of men that would support him in his doctrines. What pain and sorrow would the venerable General now feel were he alive to see this infidel invited to the shores of America? The insults which Paine offered to himself he would disregard; but the insult which his presence offers to christianity he would deeply deplore; but a better fate has deprived him of this afflicting scene and carried him from the stage of life, before that country whose independence he procured, had afforded an asylum to the reptile who slandered their benefactor and brought a disgrace upon men calling themselves christians.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

(CONTINUED.)

There is another class of democrats in New-York who are true Jeffersonians, but who at present oscillate between the Clintonians and the Burrites, not from any partiality to the Burrites, but with the view of communicating their secrets to the Clinton band. They may justly be termed the Clinton Scouts. Their principal leaders are Alderman Roosevelt, one of the members of the New-York legislature; Thomas Stor, esq. also a member and speaker in the last assembly of the state; David Gelfon, esq. collector of the custom-house of New-York.

Roosevelt presents a melancholy though true picture of the effects of democracy upon the minds of men; of that system which outwardly professes the utmost impartiality, lenity and benevolence; but which secretly conceals the most vindictive tyranny and oppression, which it wantonly inflicts upon every unfortunate creature that may chance to fall into its power. Democracy may be compared to the Lania, who holds out to the unwary traveller all the charms of carnal pleasure, in order to torment and then devour the object of its prey. The democrat advocates the system of liberty not with the intention of being independent himself, but from the desire of being a tyrant over others. Slavery is more congenial to the spirit of jacobinism or democracy, than a state of excellence which would not afford an opportunity of being or being acted upon. The wish, in fact, of every person

who professes democracy, is not to be Caesar and nullus, but Caesar at all events, in one shape or other; if not the Caesar of a country, the Caesar of a state, of a family, or even of a herd of cattle.

I shall relate an anecdote of a celebrated democrat of New-York, which will prove the genius of these citizens; I shall not assert that Alderman Roosevelt is the person I allude to, but to use an old proverb, if the cap suits him, he may wear it. This democrat was a zealous advocate for the emancipation of negroes, and busied himself from morning to night enquiring into the conduct of masters to their servants, of giving ear to the idle tales of every runaway slave, and promising them redress for the most trivial chastisement. It however happened last season that he had occasion to purchase two negroes, a male and a female. The man, upon whom he had fixed his eye, was a slave for life, but the woman had only a term of eight years to serve. He first concluded an agreement for the man, and then went to Mrs. C —, of Pine Street, who was the proprietor of the female; he trumped up a story to the ignorant wench, that the man whom he had bought had only fifteen years to serve, and if she would agree to be sold for that term, in place of eight which she had to serve her mistress, he would willingly take her, and set them both up in business at the expiration of their time. The poor girl readily consented, was sold to the zealous democrat for fifteen years in place of eight, and in a few days afterwards refused; by which trick, this trafficker in human flesh pocketed seven years service money. Let Alderman Roosevelt put his hand on his heart and candidly declare what punishment is due to such baseness; he knows the story is true, he dare not deny it, and he is sufficiently acquainted with the parties from whom the man slave and the negro wench were purchased.

Mr. Roosevelt possesses that species of pride and hauteur, which in general accompany an ignorant mind and a tyrannical disposition; but he at the same time affects, as much as his natural unpleasing manner permits him, a familiarity with the lowest classes in society; he frequently stands for hours together at the door of his house in Nassau-street, to beckon and nod to the carmen as they pass along with their burthen. He once attempted to make a public speech, but all that he could utter were the words "my friends, my citizens, and my brethren," in a discordant and shrill tone of voice, something between a bluster and a whimpering cry. His vanity lately persuaded him to have a portrait of himself, not only drawn, but to be publicly exhibited. A Mr. Boyle of New-York was the artist whom he employed with the job. Mr. Boyle assured me, he never was so tortured in his life with any business he ever had undertaken, as properly to express the phiz of Alderman Roosevelt; he even was at the expence and trouble to have a wooden frame made, a sort of stocks, in order to hold the Alderman's head. In this painter's pillory, Mr. Alderman Roosevelt was placed ten times before he approved of the outlines of his venerable face; ten more sittings were required to please the fancy of his friends, and thirty to complete the lights and shades. The representation of a volume having Paine's Common Sense written on the back, was by desire placed in his hand, and the portrait, with a huge gilded frame, sent to grace the Shakespeare Gallery, where it was hung fronting a full length picture of the statesman of Monticello.

The proprietor of the Gallery, before he received the picture of the president, only charged one shilling York money for admittance; but he wisely deemed the head of a sage worth a shilling, and the phiz of a democratical alderman he rated at expence; he therefore demanded the moderate sum of two shillings and six pence for a look at Boydell's Prints of Shakespeare, the figure of Mr. Jefferson, and the head of Alderman Roosevelt.

This is a snort sketch of one of the principal leaders of those gentlemen whom I have termed Clintonian Scouts. It may however convey some idea of the man. The curious citizen who is desirous of further information may take a ride to New-York, and if he professes himself a warm Jeffersonian and a public enemy to the slave trade, although he may be a friend to the smuggling of human flesh, he will receive a kind reception from the patriotic Alderman.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Callender has done the greatest justice to the organ of the public will, in his last Recorder. His Calumnias shall have a place in this paper as soon as convenience will permit.

LUCIUS, No. V. shall be attended to in our next.

LUCIUS in answer to "A Country Man," will appear in our next.

Several articles of intelligence and advertisements, are unavoidably postponed.

Bank Notes lost.

I am advised that on the 20th September last, two Bank Notes were inclosed to me and put into the post-office at Alexandria, which have not come to hand. A liberal reward will be given for the Notes on delivery to Mr. John McKinney at Alexandria, or to myself. Any information that may be communicated to either of us, leading to a discovery of the notes, will be thankfully received.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Washington Branch Bank, No. 4235,

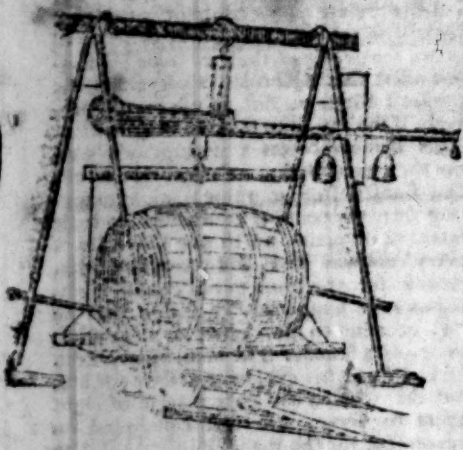
100 dollars, dated 16th Feb. 1802.

North America, No. 1283, (c) to 20

dollars, dated 23d July, 1802.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. 3w

Patent Balance.



THE great accu-

racy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expense, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.
Richmond, July 15, 1802.

James Innes

Has for Sale, on reasonable Terms,
NAPT Cottons; White and
coloured Plains; and a small as-
sortment of other

GOODS.

Suitable for a Country Store.
He will receive Country Produce on
Storage, and dispose of the same when
required; and will strictly attend to any
Commission Business which he may be fa-
voured with.
Richmond, October 20, 1802. (6w.)

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract con-
taining 907 acres, lying in Charlotte
county on Cub Creek, about one mile a-
bove the confluence of said creek with
Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading
from Barker's Ferry to Charlotte court
house and Rough Creek Church, and in a
remarkable good neighborhood for a store.
This land possesses many advantages, and
is equal, if not superior in strength and
fertility, to any tract of its size in the
county. There is about the middle of it
a remarkable lofty and elegant situation
for a seat, on which stands a new conven-
ient dwelling house (that may be finished
for about four dollars) situated convenient
to an uncommon good spring. There is
about one hundred acres of low ground,
two thirds well adapted to the culture of
tobacco, and the other suitable for mea-
dows. There is already a valuable mea-
dow of about ten acres lately sown with
timothy. Not more than one fourth of
this tract cut, and that, together with the
uncleared part, lies extremely level. It is
also convenient to several small fisheries,
and is remarkable for its quantity of all
kinds of timber (pine alone excepted)
range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply
to L. Lefebvre, or the subscriber living
near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.
Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox im-
ported tobacco, or male negroes from ten
to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be
taken in payment, and considerable in-
dulgence given for one third of the pur-
chase money, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security. E. D.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,
For the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Rezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Hardin
Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis,
and Amadeus his wife, Plaintiffs.

AND
Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great
Britain, executor of John Burnley, de-
ceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover
county, in this Commonwealth, admin-
istrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased,
who was administrator with the will
annexed of the said John Burnley,

Defendants.
THE first named defendant Hardin
Burnley not having entered his appear-
ance and given security according to the
act of Assembly and the rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that he is not an inhabitant of this
country; on the motion of the plaintiffs
by their counsel, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear on the first day of
the next term and answer the bill of the
plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be
forthwith inserted in some news paper of
the city of Richmond, for two months
successively, and posted at the front door
of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE man, who is well acquain-
ted with teaching the Languages and
the different branches of Science, and can
come well recommended, will meet with
encouragement by making application to
the subscriber, in the county of New
Kent, about twenty five miles below
Richmond.

Wm. H. MACON.
October 29, 1802. LAWJW.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the
Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,
AND
Nathaniel Anderson, Robert
Pollard, George Winston,
and Thomas Stewardson, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, the court,
this second day of October, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and two, with the consent of the de-
fendant Nathaniel Anderson, by counsel,
doth refer the accounts between the plain-
tiff and that defendant, to one of its com-
missioners, to be by him examined, rated,
settled, and to the court reported, with
any matter specially stated thought perti-
nent by himself, or required by the parties
to be so stated, and ordereth, with the
consent of the parties, the cause to be fi-
nally heard at the next term, if that offi-
cer, in the mean time, shall state and ex-
amine them, or, upon examination of the
papers, a final decree can be made with-
out the report.

A Copy—Telle,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioners' Office,
Richmond, October 10, 1802.

THE parties concerned, are desired to
take notice, that I have appointed
Monday, the twentieth day of December
next, for carrying into effect the within
decretal order, upon which day their at-
tendance is required at my office, with
copies of the court papers and their ac-
counts ready for examination.
WILLIAM HAY, M. C.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,
Proposes to open in Richmond a
Boarding-School,
For the reception of
YOUNG LADIES.

HER education the flatters herself has
been such as to render her adequate
to the undertaking. Those young Ladies
who may be confided to her tuition will
be instructed in the English and French
Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with
every other useful and polite accomplish-
ment. Particular care will be paid to
their morals, and every requisite attention
will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music,
Dancing, &c. will be engaged.
Persons desirous of being further infor-
med of the subscriber, are requested to
apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr.
Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs.
Macmurdo & Fisher.
Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Ton-
tine Coffee House, New-York, on the
2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock,
noon—Eleven Thousand

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county
of Fayette, State of Kentucky, about thirty
miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20
miles South East of the Ohio River, and
adjacent to the public road between the
two Miami Rivers and several rising set-
tlements: The soil generally good, well
watered, and timber of various descrip-
tions. These Lands are within 15 miles of
Main Leck and Kentucky Rivers, both
navigable two or three hundred miles a-
bove the extremity of the Lands.

TO be sold at same time and place as
the above, another TRACT OF LAND
of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots,
in the county of Fayette, State of Kentuc-
ky—nearly the same distance from Lex-
ington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers,
as the foregoing tract, and lays between
the former and Main Leck River, dis-
tant from the latter only a few miles. The
soil is in general good, well watered, and
timber of different kinds, and as the for-
mer tract, in the neighbourhood of the set-
tled parts of Kentucky and opposite a
fertile settlement. The grants by Edmund
Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the
title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for
benefit of Creditors, they will be positively
sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes
at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Master-
son, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook,
Clerk of Woodford county; or Major
John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out
the Lands; and for further information
and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply
to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or
Lewis Simonds, esq. New-York, or to Mr.
Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.
July 30, 1802. [U]

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this ear-
ly opportunity of informing the
public generally, that he has removed from
the house heretofore occupied by him in
theaphide, to the large commodious brick
Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas
Taylor as a vendue office for the last year.
This house is entirely fire proof, being
built of brick and covered with copper,
where he intends to devote himself en-
tirely to the brokerage and commis-
sion business. As he will be en-
gaged in no other kind, he will be able to
do that satisfaction to consignors, which
they expect from an agent. His Lumber-
House is admirably calculated for the
Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any
other article subject to Storage; which
shall be done by him, at the customary
rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.
October the 12, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and
Liverpool.

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their
usual low price, for Cash or coun-
try Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to
the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler,
Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun-
to satisfy a judgment of Henrico County
obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney
in fact for the late house of Wm. Ander-
son & Co. of London, will be sold at Han-
over Courthouse, on Wednesday the 2d
of September next, being court day, at
public auction, for ready money, the two
following TRACTS OF LAND, belong-
ing to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit:
One tract containing 824 acres, more or
less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the
counties of Caroline and King William,
called the Goose Ponds, and adjoining the
lands of William Nelson, William Ellis,
and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract con-
taining 722 acres, more or less, lying in the
county of Hanover, about six miles above
the court-house, and one and a half miles
from Pamunkey River, and bounded by
the lands of Charles Carter, William O.
Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William
Hooper, and Obadiah Hooper. On this
tract is a good frame dwelling, with four
rooms below and two above stairs; a large
barn, and other out houses, and a peach
and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VA-
LUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a
good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so
much of the above mentioned property
as will be sufficient to discharge the balance
remaining due on said judgment, together
with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland, } Trustees.
Charles Johnston, }
Richmond, August 17, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above men-
tioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at
the time and place above mentioned, un-
less it shall be found necessary on the day
of sale, to sell the whole tract.
Sept. 3d, 1802.

THE Sale of the Lands
and Negroes, the property of Mr. Ben-
jamin Toler, as advertised above, to
take place on the twenty-second day of
September, and postponed till the 27th
inst. is again put off until the 24th of next
month, being Hanover court day, when it
will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.
Richmond, October 18, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING
By the late arrivals from London and Li-
verpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching
season, which they offer for sale on mo-
derate terms. They also have for sale,
best GREEN-COFFEE, in bags or tipples.

Buchanan & Pollok, 14
OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall
and Winter Goods.
Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well af-

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces,
which he will dispose of on moderate
terms.
Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from
fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;
To be delivered at my Mills on
the James River Canal.

I also wish to hire a few
Negro Coopers, 24

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.
Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

THE public is respectfully informed
that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Of-
fice is removed from the cross street below
the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the
main street, nearly opposite to Messrs.
Mitchell and Gardner's, and formerly oc-
cupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby,
where the business from this date will be
carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity
and punctuality in business will merit the
public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,
TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns,
Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted
Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians,
Wildbores, Calicoes, Mullins, Irish Linens,
India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cam-
bricks, Lintrings, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.
And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—
Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and
Molasses, 5 Pipes Gennine Old Madeira
Wine, a few cases excellent Sherry Wine,
Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.
18 October, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual
consent. The books and papers are
in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All
persons indebted to the concern, will
make payment to him, who alone is au-
thorized to close the business; all those
having claims against the concern, will
make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.
Richmond, May 3, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. Crook's Hotel.
Apply to
JAMES P. HOGGINS,
24th October, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the
Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or
Package.
Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.

ON the 24th of August last, I wrote a
letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson
of Baltimore, and enclosed therein
Three Bank Notes, which was put in the
Post Office on the same day—viz.
G. No. 2149, one United States Charle-
ton Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dol-
lars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charle-
ton Branch, dated 9th Aug. 1802, for
100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charle-
ton Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100
dollars.

As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson in-
form me they have never received that let-
ter, information is requested of any person
who may happen to have any knowledge
of the said letter and bank notes.

RO. GAMBLE.
Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

HAVING commenced the
PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the
County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle,
and the District Court of Charlottesville, and
the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patro-
nage of a generous public, and promise
unremitted attention to all matters com-
mitted to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.
New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. 17

A. L. MANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at
this office.

The Executors of the late Gen.

George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun coun-
ty on Difficult Run, containing 300
acres—The soil well adapted for farming
and a considerable proportion of it might
easily be improved into meadow. There
is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It
lies on the great road from the City of
Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown
to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from
Alexandria, less from the City and George
Town, and not more than three from the
Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481
acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and
Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil
is that which is said to be most favorable
to Plaster of Paris, well watered by sev-
eral never failing streams issuing from the
mountain. Part of this land is cleared and
tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of
the above counties, containing 835 acres.
Chattens Run passes through this tract
and gives several valuable mill seats. The
soil is similar to the above tract and equal-
ly favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of
Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—Onealf,
Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433
acres, and one on Wormley's line, con-
taining 183 acres. These several tracts are
in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the
soil very similar in quality, and particularly
adapted to the culture of tobacco,
hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated
twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres
in Frederick county. This land is in the
vicinity of the said mentioned tracts and
equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire coun-
ty containing 240 acres. This tract, tho'
small, is extremely valuable. It lies on
Potomac River, about twelve miles above
the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and
is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river
running almost round it—two hundred
acres of it are rich low grounds, with a
great abundance of the largest Walnut
and other trees, which with the produce
of the soil, might (by means of the im-
proved navigation of the Potomac) be brought
to a shipping port with more ease and at a
smaller expense than that which is trans-
ported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres
in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying
on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and
on Nansemond River. This land is con-
sidered extremely valuable by those who
are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county,
Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is
very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery
county, Maryland, containing 519 acres.
His land lies about 30 miles above the
City of Washington, not far from Kettoc-
tan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania,
containing 234 acres. This land affords
an exceeding good stand on Braddock's
road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg,
and a large quantity of natural meadow
fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by
the appellation of the Great Meadows,
where the first action with the French, in
the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mo-
hawk river, State of New-York, contain-
ing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, con-
taining 30-1 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough
Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—
ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable
titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the
Capitol, square 634. The improvements
are, on each an elegant three story brick
house.

Four other unimproved lots on
the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 23, 13 and 14,
in square 667. These lots are advantage-
ously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexan-
dria, corner of Pitt and Princess streets, three
or four of which are let on ground rent at
3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an
acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed
with a good post and rail fence, and an-
other in the commons of about six acres.

TWO well situated lots, on one
of them is a small building large enough
to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known
by application to either of the subscri-
bers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.

George S. Washington,
Jettison do.

William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.

George W. P. Cypiss,
Mount Washington,

Fairfax do.

Ensign Highington,
Mount Vernon, do.

Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Law, do.

August 30. ept.